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Women's sport in Poland in the light of "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] magazine (1933)

Abstract

The paper presents women's sport in Poland in the light of "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] magazine of 1933. "Sports Review" popularized women's sport in Poland through reports, materials and articles concerning conditions for women's sport, women's sports competition and achievements. Women were active in the organizational structures of sport in Poland. The most popular sports disciplines practised by women in Poland in the period discussed were sports games and athletics. Women also practised other sports disciplines, among others, archery, skating, skiing, swimming, tobogganing, fencing, tennis and rowing. Polish women were most successful in the international arena in athletics, archery, tennis and speed skating.

Keywords: women, sport, "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] magazine, Poland, 1933.

The aim of this paper is to present women's sport in Poland in the light of "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] from 1933. The periodical was published in the years 1921–1939. In 1933 "Przegląd Sportowy" was published in Warsaw. The magazine came out twice a week – on Wednesdays and Saturdays¹. "Przegląd Sportowy" was dedicated to current sports events in Poland and abroad. It also introduced various aspects of women's sports movement. The volume of the magazine was 6 pages.

In relation to the literature on the development of women's sport in the Second Republic the most important informative works are those by M. Rotkiewicz and T. Drozdek-Małolepsza². It is worth mentioning that the pub-

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¹ In 1933 103 issues of the magazine "Przegląd Sportowy" were released.

² T. Drozdek-Małolepsza, *Stan badań nad dziejami wychowania fizycznego i sportu kobiet w Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej* [The State Of Research On The History Of Physical Education And Women's Sport In The Second Republic], [in:] S. Zaborniak (ed.), *Z dziejów kultury fizycznej*

lications addressing the issue of women's sport in Poland in the interwar period do not include detailed preliminary research of the magazine "Przegląd Sportowy". Within the scope of women's sport in Poland in the light of "Przegląd Sportowy" so far seven works have been published relating to the years 1921–1927 and 1929–1930³. As for 1930s works from the years 1931–1932 have been prepared.

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- w Polsce [*History Of Physical Education In Poland*], Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego [Publishing House of the University of Rzeszów], Rzeszów 2005, pp. 13–21; inter alia: T. Drozdek-Małolepsza, *Sport strzelecki kobiet w Polsce w okresie międzywojennym* [*Women's Shooting Sport In Poland In The Interwar Period*], „Prace Naukowe Akademii im. Jana Długosza w Częstochowie. Kultura Fizyczna” [Physical Education Research Papers Of Jan Długosz University In Częstochowa. Physical Culture] 2012, no. 11, pp. 13–25; eadem, *Sporty zimowe kobiet w Polsce w latach 1919–1939* [*Women's Winter Sports In Poland In The Years 1919–1939*], [in:] L. Rak, E. Małolepszy (ed.), *Narciarstwo Polskie* [*Polish Skiing*] 1888–2008, Stowarzyszenie Miłośników Jasła [Association of Jasło Enthusiasts], Jasło 2009, pp. 105–115; eadem, *Uwarunkowania rozwoju ruchu sportowego kobiet w Polsce w latach 1919–1939. Zarys problematyki* [*Conditions For The Development Of Women's Sports Movement In Poland In The Years 1919–1939. Outline Of The Issues*], [in:] T. Drozdek-Małolepsza (ed.), *Z najnowszych dziejów kultury fizycznej i turystyki w Polsce. Dzieje kultury fizycznej i turystyki w Polsce w końcu XIX i XX w.* [*Recent History Of Physical Education And Tourism In Poland. History Of Physical Culture And Tourism In Poland In The Late 19th And 20th Centuries*], vol. 1. Wydawnictwo Akademii im. Jana Długosza w Częstochowie [Publishing House of Jan Długosz University in Częstochowa] Częstochowa 2011, pp. 149–163; M. Rotkiewicz, *Rozwój sportu kobiet w Polsce okresu międzywojennego* [*Development Of Women's Sport In The Interwar Poland*], „Sport Wyczynowy” [Professional Sport] 1979, no. 3–4, pp. 3–21.
- ³ T. Drozdek-Małolepsza, *Sport kobiet w Polsce w latach 1921–1922 w świetle czasopisma „Przegląd Sportowy”* [*Women's Sport In Poland In The Years 1921–1922 In The Light Of „Przegląd Sportowy”*] [*Sports Review*] Magazine], „Prace Naukowe Akademii im. Jana Długosza w Częstochowie. Kultura Fizyczna” [Physical Education Research Papers Of Jan Długosz University In Częstochowa. Physical Culture], XII, no. 2, pp. 63–72; eadem, *Sport kobiet w Polsce na łamach czasopisma „Przegląd Sportowy” (1923–1924)* [*Women's Sport In Poland On The Pages Of „Przegląd Sportowy”*] [*Sports Review*] Magazine (1923–1924)], „Zeszyty Naukowe Almamery Szkoła Wyższa z siedzibą w Warszawie” [Research Papers of Almamery Higher School With Its Seat In Warsaw] 2014, no. 2 (71), pp. 165–177; eadem, *Sport kobiet w Polsce w 1925 roku w świetle „Przeglądu Sportowego”* [*Women's Sport In Poland In 1925 In The Light Of „Przegląd Sportowy”*] [*Sports Review*] Magazine], [in:] J. Kwieciński, M. Tomczak, M. Łuczak (ed.), *Sport i wychowanie fizyczne w badaniach naukowych. Teoria praktyce* [*Sport And Physical Education In Scientific Research. Theory To Practice*], Wydawnictwo Państwowej Wyższej Szkoły Zawodowej w Koninie [Publishing House of the State Higher Vocational School in Konin], Konin 2014, pp. 223–233; eadem, *Sport kobiet w Polsce na łamach czasopisma „Przegląd Sportowy” (1927)* [*Women's Sport In Poland On The Pages Of „Przegląd Sportowy”*] [*Sports Review*] Magazine (1927)], „Zeszyty Naukowe Almamery Szkoła Wyższa z siedzibą w Warszawie” [Research Papers Of Almamery Higher School With Its Seat In Warsaw] 2014, no. 3 (72), pp. 273–287; eadem, *Sport kobiet w Polsce w świetle czasopisma „Przegląd Sportowy” (1926)* [*Women's Sport In Poland In The Light Of „Przegląd Sportowy”*] [*Sports Review*] Magazine (1926)]. [in:] M. Zowisło, J. Kosiewicz (ed.), *Sport i turystyka w zwierciadle wartości społecznych* [*Sport And Tourism In The Mirror Of Social Values*], Wydawnictwo Akademii Wychowania Fizycznego im. Bronisława Czecha

The development of women's sport in Poland was influenced by international structures. The important role in women's sport was played by the International Women's Sports Federation (IWSF). On April 13, 1933 a meeting of IWSF was held in Rome with the participation of: A. Millat (France), Bergman (Germany), Marchant, Untubers (United Kingdom), Valousek (Czechoslovakia), Lindaczew (Hungary) and Mersch (Switzerland)⁴. During the meeting, Marchant reported matters related to the organization of the Women's World Games (WWG) in London in 1934, women's world records in athletics were approved and new members were admitted to the federation: Australia, Denmark and Palestine. The programme of WWG introduced pentathlon to track and field events including: 100-m run, long jump, high jump, shot put and javelin throw (pentathlon was to be held within 2 days). The organisation of the world championships in basketball and volleyball was decided by way of resolution. During the WWG in London the finals were to be held; the champion of the European zone would play a match against the champion of the American zone. According to the 1938 WWG swimming and fencing competitions were to be held too. On the pages of "Przegląd Sportowy", in issue 80 of 1933, information about the approval by the IWSF of world records was released; S. Walasiewicz in the 60-m run (7.4 sec.) and J. Wajs in shot put (43.08 m)⁵.

Women sat on boards of sports clubs and associations. At the 4th Congress of "Maccabi" Association in Poland in 1933, Nachamiksówna became the head of the department for physical education, while Mowszonowiczówna was appointed a member of the board⁶. As part of Warsaw Regional Association of Athletics, it was decided to appoint the commission for women's affairs, in place of the department for women⁷. The Commission was to consist of three women with Helena Woynarowska to become the vice-president. At the convention of the Polish Association of Sports Journalists and Columnists in Katowice, a new board was appointed composed of Kazimiera Mauszałówna⁸.

w Krakowie [Publishing House of the Bronisław Czech University of Physical Education in Cracow], Kraków 2015, pp. 210–219; eadem, *Sport kobiet w Polsce w świetle czasopisma "Przegląd Sportowy" (1929)* [Women's Sport In Poland In The Light Of "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] Magazine (1929)], „Szkice Humanistyczne” [Selected Humanistic Readings] 2015, vol. 15, no. 1–2, pp. 61–75; eadem, *Women's Sport in Poland in the Light of "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] Magazine (1930)*, [in:] T. Drozdek-Małołepsza, A. Buková (ed.), *Teoretyczne i praktyczne uwarunkowania kultury fizycznej i turystyki (Teoretické i praktické podmienky telesnej kultúry a turistiky)*, Wydawnictwo Akademii im. Jana Długosza w Częstochowie [Publishing House of Jan Długosz University in Częstochowa], Częstochowa 2015, pp. 29–45.

⁴ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 31, p. 2.

⁵ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 80, p. 4.

⁶ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 18, p. 3.

⁷ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 34, p. 4.

⁸ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 29, p. 6.

In the late February and early March 1933, female athletes (Genowefa Kobielska, Jadwiga Wajs) and male athletes (Cejzik, Janusz Kusociński) participated in a training course organized at the School of Physical Education in Budapest⁹. Training camps were held for Polish athletes in other sports disciplines. Coach Estrabeau organized tennis camps which were attended by, among others, Hebda, I. Tłoczyński, Witmann as well as Jadwiga Jędrzejowska and Wanda Dubieńska¹⁰.

One of the conditions for the development of sport was the availability of sports equipment. A ski manufacturing company was set up at the craft school in Ostroh on Horyn (administrative district of Zdołbunów, Volhynian province)¹¹. In a short period of time 200 pairs of skis left the company.

An interesting material was published in no. 3 of "Przegląd Sportowy" of 1933¹² and concerned sports people who had won the Polish championship in 1932; among others in women's athletics: A. Breuer ("Pogoń" Katowice), Jadwiga Janowska (Krusche-Ender Pabianice), O. Kałuża "Orłowska" ("Stadion" Królewska Huta), Janina Lutrosińska (Łódź Sports Club – ŁSC), F. Schabińska (Students' Sport Association – SSA Warsaw), Zofia Smętek (ŁSC), Irena Świdorska (SSA Poznań), J. Wajs (Gymnastic Society – GS – "Sokół" Pabianice); in athletic triathlon – Aniela Sikora ("Stadion" Królewska Huta); in athletic pentathlon – Jadwiga Janowska; in cross-country running – Szausówna ("Pogoń" Katowice); in figure skating: in singles – E. Popowicz (Silesian Skating Association – SSA); in pair skating – Z. Bilor, T. Kowalski (Lviv Skating Association – LSA); in speed skating – Z. Nehring ("Polonia" Warsaw); in fencing (in foil) – Maria Lange "Lanzanka" (SSA Poznań); in swimming: Aniela Jarkulisz (Giszowiec), Lotta Klaus (Siemianowice), Mirosława Kratochwilówna (SSA Warsaw), Kokalij-Kowalewska (SSA Warsaw), Renata Morawska ("Delfin" Warsaw), in long-distance swimming – Antkowiak ("Warta" Poznań); in tobogganing: in singles – Witkowska (Hockey Association of Krynica HAK), in mixed doubles – Witkowsky (HAK), in shooting competitions: Dziewulak (Shooting Association – SA), Hejduk (SA Cracow), Stawarz (SA), Stepniewska (Military Family), Wasilewska (SA Lublin); in tennis: in singles – J. Jędrzejowska (SSA Cracow), in doubles – G. Volkmer (Katowice Tennis Club – KTC) and Rudowska (Warsaw Lawn-Tennis Club – WLTK), in mixed games – G. Volkmer and Hebda (Lviv Tennis Club – LTC); in rowing: in single sculls – J. Grabicka (Warsaw Club of Female Rowers – WCFR), in quad sculls – Bydgoszcz Club of Female Rowers (BCFR); in sports games: in basketball – Izrael Kalmanowicz Poznański (IKP) Łódź, in volleyball – SSA Warsaw, in Czech handball – ŁSC Łódź.

⁹ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 17, p. 4.

¹⁰ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 35, p. 1.

¹¹ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 10, p. 5.

¹² "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 3, p. 4.

One of the best Polish female automobile club members was Koźmianowa¹³. On 11 June, 1933 she was to participate (Bugatti) in a street race in Lviv. Koźmianowa took part in automobile competitions abroad, among others in Hradec Kralove in Czechoslovakia¹⁴. In one of the events, a competition of sports cars with a capacity of 1500 cm³ at 35 km route she took the 2nd place. The winner was Schmidt (Czechoslovakia).

Sports games were among the most popular women's sports. In early February 1933 games of Warsaw championships in volleyball for the Cup of Polish Association of Sports Games (PASG) were completed. In the decisive match female volleyball players of SSA Warsaw beat the team of "Polonia" Warsaw¹⁵. The following advanced to the final games for the PASG Cup in volleyball: SSA Warsaw, Scout Sports Club – SSC Łódź, "Military Family" Toruń, YMCA Cracow¹⁶. The competitions were held in Warsaw. The PASG Cup went to female volleyball players of SSA Warsaw, the 2nd place went to the team of YMCA Cracow, and the 3rd one to – SSC Łódź¹⁷. Polish Volleyball Championships were held on 10–11 June 1933 in Toruń¹⁸. The competition brought together 7 teams, champions of the following districts: SSA Lviv, SSA Warsaw, SSA Vilnius, SSC Łódź, YMCA Cracow, GS "Sokół" Grudziądz and "Warta" Poznań. Matches were played in a round-robin system. The winners were female volleyball players of SSA Warsaw (winning all matches), the title of vice-champions went to YMCA Cracow, while the 3rd place was taken by SSA Lviv.

The best teams in women's basketball in Lviv were SSA Lviv and "Czarni" Lviv¹⁹. The competition in Warsaw basketball championships ended in the victory of "Polonia" Warsaw²⁰. Polish Championships were held on September 23–24, 1933 in Toruń, with the participation of Izrael Kalmanowicz Poznański – IKP Łódź, "Polonia" Warsaw and "Cracovia"²¹. The 1st place went to IKP Łódź, the title of vice-champion – "Polonia", while the 3rd place – "Cracovia".

The winners of the title of Warsaw champions in Czech handball were the team of "Polonia" Warsaw²². The second place went to Czech handball female players of SSA Warsaw, and the 3rd one – "Legia" Warsaw. Polish Championship in Czech handball were held on 2–3 September 1933 in Cracow²³. The winners of the champion title were female players of LSC that beat "Polonia" War-

¹³ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 46, p. 5.

¹⁴ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 55, p. 4.

¹⁵ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 11, p. 3.

¹⁶ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 20, p. 2.

¹⁷ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 21, p. 4.

¹⁸ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 47, p. 4.

¹⁹ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 29, p. 3.

²⁰ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 53, p. 4.

²¹ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 77, p. 2.

²² "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 50, p. 2.

²³ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 71, p. 2.

saw (6:4) and “Cracovia” (11:4). The second place was unexpectedly taken by the team of “Cracovia” which beat “Polonia” (6:4). The ŁSC was represented by: C. Gapińska, Gałazewska, Jaszczakówna, Jaworska, Kasparska, Kwaśniewska and Zylberzanka. In early October 1933 the Polish Championships of “Maccabi” Association in sports games were held²⁴. In volleyball and basketball the winning team was the one of “Maccabi” Warsaw, while in Czech handball the final match between the teams of “Maccabi” Warsaw and “Dror” Lviv ended in a draw (6:6)²⁵.

During the Polish championships in canoeing, held on 23 July 1933 in Cracow, in the 600 m women's race the winner was Angelusówna (“Cracovia”)²⁶.

The members of the Polish Association of Athletics (PAA) – as of 1933 were 225 sports clubs and societies, most of which were in the Warsaw district (52), Łódź and Pomerania districts (27 in each), Cracow district (22) and Silesia district (19)²⁷. The Association had 9,909 athletes, of whom 1,740 were women. In 1932 sports women established 13 records of Poland.

The activists of PAA in connection with the participation of the Polish national team in the 4th WWG established minimums for women in individual competitions: in 60 m run – 7.8 sec., in 100 m run – 12.5 sec., in 800 m run – 2 min. 25.0 sec., in 80 m hurdle race – 12.5 sec., in long jump – 5.30 m., in high jump – 1.50 m, in shot put – 11.70 m, in discus throw – 37.0 m, in javelin throw – 36.50 m, and in triathlon – 180 points²⁸.

Winter (indoor) Polish Championships in athletics were held in Przemyśl on 5 February 1933²⁹. The women’s competition programme consisted of the following disciplines: 50 m run, 50 m hurdle race, 500 m run, shot put, standing long jump and high jump. Polish female champions in (indoor) athletics were the following: Białas (“Pogoń” Katowice) in 50 m hurdle race (8.9 sec.); Wanda Jasińska (SSA Poznań) in shot put (11.11 m) and in standing long jump (2.26 m); Jadwiga Janowska (Krusche-Ender) in high jump (142 cm) and in 50 m run (6.7 sec.); Irena Świdorska (SSA Poznań) in 500 m run (1 min. 33.4 sec)³⁰. The prize for the best female athlete went to J. Janowska.

During the athletics competitions in Poznań, on 17 April W. Jasińska received the best result in shot put in Poland – 12.02 m³¹. On May 3, 1933 propa-

²⁴ M. Aleksandrowicz, *Mistrzostwa gier Zw. Makabi [Championships Of Games Of “Maccabi” Association]*, “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 81, p. 4.

²⁵ Ibidem.

²⁶ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 59, p. 5.

²⁷ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 12, p. 4.

²⁸ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 18, p. 4.

²⁹ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 4, p. 4. The dimensions of the hall were 60 m × 30 m, with a 140 m circumference of a running (double) track, and 4 tracks marked on a straight stretch.

³⁰ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 11, p. 2.

³¹ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 31, p. 2.

ganda competitions were held in Pabianice, where J. Wajs had a result of 42.56 m in discus throw³², which was better than the world record. Another good result – better than the Polish record – was achieved in javelin (36.92 m) by Zofia Smętek (ŁSC)³³. Z. Smętek during a three-way athletic meeting of women Silesia – Łódź – Cracow, held in September 1933, established another Polish record in javelin throw (37.03 m)³⁴.

Women performed well during an athletic meeting Łódź: Poznań³⁵. The winners were female athletes of Łódź among whom J. Wajsówna stood out, winning four competitions: discus throw (39.52 m), shot put (12.00 m), high jump (142 cm) and 80 m hurdle race (14.8 sec.).

Traditionally, before the Polish championships competitions at the district level took place. In Lublin district championships were held attended by 26 female competitors³⁶. The best player was Sergelówna, who won six competitions. Women's athletics competitions were held in other districts: among others the ones of Białystok, Cracow, Lviv, Łódź, Pomerania, Poznań, Silesia and Warsaw³⁷.

Women's Polish Championships in athletics took place on 15–16 July 1933 in Królewska Huta. 57 women (of 17 clubs) were entered in the competition, of whom 53 competitors participated in the championships³⁸. During the discus throw competition, the result achieved by J. Wajs (GS "Sokół" Pabianice) was better than the world record (43.08 m). In the remaining competitions the winners of gold medals in the Polish Championships were: O. Kałuża "Orłowska" ("Stadion" Królewska Huta) in 60 m run (7.9 sec.), in 100 m run (13.1 sec.) and in 200 m run (26.9 sec.); Jadwiga Nowacka (SSA Warsaw) in 800 m run (2 min. 29.6 sec); Felicja Schabińska (SSA Warsaw) in 80 m hurdle race (13.3 sec.); A. Sikora ("Stadion" Królewska Huta) standing long jump (2.36 m) and in long jump (5.18 m); Wanda Jasieńska (SSA Poznań) in shot put (11.76 m) and in javelin throw (34.55 m); J. Wajs in high jump (1.445 m); "Stadion" I Królewska Huta (Roszczyk, Karpińska, A. Sikora, O. Kałuża "Orłowska") in 4 × 100 m relay (53.4 sec.) and in 4 × 200 m relay (Hanysz, Karpińska, A. Sikora, O. Kałuża „Orłowska”) – 1 min. 52.0 sec. Apart from the J. Wajs's achievement, no Polish record was established during the championships. S. Walasiewicz did not participate in the championships. It is also worth noting that on the second day of the competition the weather was not on the athletes' side (it rained). In the team

³² "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 38, p. 2.

³³ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 39, p. 4.

³⁴ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 73, p. 5.

³⁵ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 37, p. 2.

³⁶ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 41, p. 4.

³⁷ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 43, pp. 3–4; 1933, no. 46, p. 4; 1933, no. 47, p. 3; 1933, no. 50, pp. 4–5; 1933, no. 51, p. 4; 1933, no. 52, p. 1, 5; 1933, no. 55, p. 4. As part of Cracow district championship there were two competitions: 60 m run and shot put.

³⁸ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 57, p. 2.

classification of the championships the team of "Stadion" Królewska Huta was the winner (158 points) ahead of SSC Warsaw (82 points) and SSC Poznań (81 points). The female champion in cross-country running was J. Nowacka (SSC Warsaw)³⁹.

The title of the Polish championship in athletic pentathlon went to S. Walasiewicz with an excellent result of 4193.74 points⁴⁰. The title of the vice-champions went to A. Sikora (3385.21 points), while the bronze medal to a female athlete of SSC Lviv – Zaleska (3355.17 points). The competitions were held in Lviv.

Jadwiga Wajs and Stanisława Walasiewicz participated in the competition held in Prague "Masarykove Hry"⁴¹. The first Pole was the winner in the discus throw (41.57 m) and shot put (11.22 m); whereas S. Walasiewicz took the 2nd place in a 100 m run. The sensational winner of this competition was Koubkova – 12.6 sec. (Czechoslovakia). Both female athletes together with two female competitors from Czechoslovakia won in the 4 × 100 m relay. J. Wajs's and S. Walasiewicz's participation in the competition in London in the 2nd half of August 1933 ended with a sports success⁴².

Among disciplines in which Polish female athletes were considerably successful was archery. During the world championships held in London in early August 1933, they were the winners in archery team round event ahead of United Kingdom⁴³. In team competition the Polish national team consisted of: Janina Kurkowska-Spychajowa, Anna Moczulska and Maria Trajdos. In individual competition the title of the world champion (archery triathlon) went to J. Kurkowska-Spychajowa, the 2nd place to Sandford, the 3rd one – M. Trajdos.

The leading competitors in figure skating (in singles) in Poland were, among others, the following: Jadwiga Cukiert, Elżbieta Czor, E. Popowicz and Śniadecka. On January 8, 1933 in Zakopane an international figure skating competition was held⁴⁴. In the women's singles the best competitor was Metzner (Troppauer) ahead of Ulrike Schwarz (Berlin), Edyta Popowicz (Silesian Skating Association – SSA) and Cukiertówna (Warsaw Skating Association – WSA). The winners in the pair competition were Rudnicka and Capt. Alfred Theuer (WSA), while the 2nd place went to Z. Bilor and T. Kowalski (LSA)⁴⁵. In the championships of Warsaw held at the end of January 1933, the champion title went to Śniadecka (WSA), and to Rudnicka and Capt. Theurer in the pair com-

³⁹ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 34, p. 2.

⁴⁰ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 77, p. 4.

⁴¹ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 44, p. 6; 1933 no. 45, p. 1.

⁴² "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 68, p. 3.

⁴³ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 64, p. 6.

⁴⁴ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 3, p. 2.

⁴⁵ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 5, p. 5. The picture of the skaters: Z. Bilor and T. Kowalski appeared in the magazine.

petition, ahead of Barbara Chachlewska and Owczarek (WSA)⁴⁶. In other district competitions – the championships of Poznań, Helena Chołanówna (SSC Poznań) won in women's singles, while in the pair competition Jerezyńska and Mikołajewski were the winners⁴⁷. Polish Figure Skating Championships were scheduled for February 9, 1933⁴⁸ in Bielsko, but the competition was held in Katowice. The Polish Skating Association (PSA) changed the place of the championships the day before the competition in Katowice. In women's singles four female skaters participated (exclusively from Silesia)⁴⁹. The winner was Edyta Popowicz, ahead of E. Czor (SSA) and Irena Fiala (Cieszyn Skating Association – CSA). It is worth noting that E. Popowicz too part in training classes in Vienna. In Slavic competitions, which took place in Moravian Ostrava, in singles the 1st place was taken by E. Popowicz, ahead of E. Czor and Vesely (Czechoslovakia)⁵⁰. In the pair competition the winners were the Polish national team members too – Z. Bilor and T. Kowalski, the 2nd place was taken by Rudnicka and A. Theuer, while the 3rd one by the Veselys (Czechoslovakia). The next international competition was held on March 5, 1933 in Prague, with the participation of figure-skaters from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Germany⁵¹. In the pair competition the best skaters were Z. Bilor and T. Kowalski.

On an artificial skating rink in Katowice, on 26 February 1933 Polish Junior Championships in figure skating were held⁵². In women's singles, in the age category of girls and boys up to 14 years of age the winner was Stefania Kalus (SSA) ahead of Mięśowicz (Cracow) and Michalówna (SSA); in the category of girls up to 18 years of age – the winner was Zuber, ahead of Z. Ziaja and Datuszówna (all of SSA); in the pair competition the 1st place was taken by the siblings Stefania and Erwin Kalus.

The best female competitor in speed skating was Z. Nehring⁵³. In 1932 she established the world records in the competitions of speed skating. One of the most important competitions in 1933 was the participation in Slavic Championships in Moravian Ostrava on 11–12 February 1933. In the competitions held on 22 January 1933 on the racing track in Hellenów (Łódź), the following female skaters stood out: Z. Nehring and “Lena” (“Polonia” Warsaw)⁵⁴. The winner of

⁴⁶ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 9, p. 4.

⁴⁷ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 16, p. 2.

⁴⁸ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 10, p. 5.

⁴⁹ J. Kalbarczyk, *O prymat w łyżwiarstwie figurowym* [For The Primacy In Figure Skating], “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 15, p. 5.

⁵⁰ Idem, *Łyżwiarze polscy przodują wśród Słowian* [Polish Skaters As Leaders Among Slavs], “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 16, p. 6.

⁵¹ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 19, p. 2.

⁵² “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 17, p. 4.

⁵³ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 6, p. 5. Apart from skating Z. Nehring practised skiing, swimming, cycling and mountain tourism.

⁵⁴ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 7, p. 4.

the champion of Warsaw title in speed skating in 1933 was “Lena”⁵⁵. In the Slavic competitions the best female skaters were Polish competitors: “Lena” and Kalatówna⁵⁶. In the team classification in skating (figure skating and speed skating) at the 1st Slavic Games Poland took the 1st place (40 points) ahead of Czechoslovakia (26 points) and Yugoslavia. Zofia Nehring received a distinction (badge) from PAA for her sports achievements⁵⁷.

Women participated in skiing competitions at the regional, all-Poland and international level. In January 1933 thanks to efforts of SSA Cracow a skiing competition was held (on the occasion of the jubilee of the club)⁵⁸. As part of women's competition an 8 m ski race was held, in which 28 women participated, of whom 20 endeavoured to achieve a Ski Badge. The winner was Chotarska (47 min. 45 sec.), ahead of Wanda Dubieńska (1h 3 min. 54 sec.), Łuszczak and Ustupska. Every year “The Lieut. Wóycicki Memorial” skiing competition was organized in Wisła⁵⁹. In the women's (8 km) ski race the winner was the favourite Bronisława Staszal-Polankowa (GS “Sokół”), ahead of Z. Stopkówna (Skiing Section of the Polish Tatra Association – SS PTA), Chotarska (SA), the 4th place was taken by L. Szwarzbart, 5th – Wilżanka-Czechowa, and 6th – Łuszczak. The next skiing competition, held in Rabka, on 21 January 1933, ended in the identical order in the first three places⁶⁰. The competition was also held on the lowland. On 26 February 1933 in Vilnius a cross-country skiing competition took place. In the women's competition the winner was Ławrynowicz (“Ognisko” Vilnius) ahead of Lewin and Waszkielsówna (SSA Vilnius)⁶¹.

One of the most important international events for women were All-Slavic Championships held on 17–20 February 1933. In female competitions the winner was B. Staszal-Polankowa⁶². In a ski race she beat, among others, the female skiers of Czechoslovakia, Kożarowa and Provażnikowa, while in the (2 km) downhill run Provażnikowa and Wiśniakowa. On the same date the Polish Championships were held, in which B. Staszal-Polankowa could not participate. The Polish Champion was Z. Stopkówna, ahead of Chotarska and Wilżanka-Czechow⁶³. B. Staszal-Polankowa and Z. Stopkówna participated in the International Championships of Czechoslovakia in skiing which were held at the begin-

⁵⁵ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 9, p. 4.

⁵⁶ J. Kalbarczyk, *Łyżwiarze polscy przodują wśród Słowian* [Polish Skaters As Leaders Among Slavs], “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 16, p. 6.

⁵⁷ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 28, p. 6.

⁵⁸ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 3, p. 2.

⁵⁹ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 5, p. 5.

⁶⁰ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 7, p. 2.

⁶¹ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 17, p. 2.

⁶² “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 16, p. 2.

⁶³ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 15, p. 4.

ning of March 1933⁶⁴. In the women's 8 km ski race the 1st place was taken by B. Staszal-Polankowa, the 2nd by Z. Stopkówna, while the consecutive places were taken by the female competitors of Czechoslovakia (of Svaz club): the 3rd – Dostalova, the 4th – Pluharova, the 5th – Kveta Letkova, and the 6th – Kourinova.

Thanks to efforts made by the Hockey Association of Krynica (HAK), on the track in Krynica on 21–22 January 1933 a tobogganing competition was held for the “Championship of Krynica”⁶⁵. In women's singles the winner was Helena Witkowska, ahead of Enker (“Maccabi”), while in the competition of mixed pairs – Witkowsky⁶⁶. In February 1933, Polish Championships in Tobogganing were held in Krynica. In the singles competition Enker was awarded the title of the champion⁶⁷.

In 1933, the World “Maccabi” Games in winter sports were scheduled to be held in Zakopane. The preliminary competition was held in “Hala Boracza” (Bielsko)⁶⁸. In women's 8 km race the best competitors were the following: Frenkel (Żywiec), Schonefeld (Kraków) and Schneider (Bielsko). The women's team for the “Maccabi” Games was made up of the following skiers: Oberlander, L. Schwrzbart, Strahl (Zakopane), Reibsheld (Nowy Targ), Mandelbaum, Schonefeld (Cracow), Schneider, Weiss (Bielsko), Enker (Krynica), Frenkel (Żywiec); and in tobogganing: Enker⁶⁹. The Maccabi Games in Zakopane were held on 1–5 February 1933⁷⁰. In the women's 8 km ski race the first three places were taken by Polish female representatives. The winner was L. Schwrzbart, ahead of Enker and Oberlander, Blan (Czechoslovakia) was ranked the 4th⁷¹. A 3 × 5 km relay brought the victory of the Polish national team (Oberlander, Enker, L. Schwrzbart), ahead of the relay of Czechoslovakia⁷². The tobogganing competition was held on the track in Kuźnice. Enker took the 1st place in tobogganing in the competition of singles; in women's doubles the winners were Enker and L. Schwrzbart, in mixed doubles Enkerowie⁷³. In team scoring of the “Maccabi” Games (points for women's and men's competitions) Poland was an unquestionable winner (131 points), ahead of Czechoslovakia (32 points) and

⁶⁴ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 19, p. 1; 1933, no. 20, p. 5. B. Staszal-Polankowa was a student at the School of Hotel Industry in Zakopane.

⁶⁵ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 7, p. 4. The tobogganing track in Krynica was approximately 1400 m long.

⁶⁶ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 8, p. 2.

⁶⁷ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 14, p. 3.

⁶⁸ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 5, p. 2.

⁶⁹ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 7, p. 4.

⁷⁰ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 8, p. 5.

⁷¹ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 10, p. 2.

⁷² “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 12, p. 1.

⁷³ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 11, p. 2.

Austria (14 points)⁷⁴. Further places were taken by national teams of Romania, Yugoslavia, Norway and Germany.

The Polish Swimming Association (PSA) in 1933 consisted of 86 clubs and sports societies and had 2581 competitors, of whom 595 were women⁷⁵. On the pages of “Przegląd Sportowy”, in issue 5, the ranking of the best world female competitors in swimming was released⁷⁶. Lotta Klaus was classified in the 4th place in the competition of jumps off tower and in the 6th one in jumps off springboard. The second female member of the Polish national team – Kokalij-Kowalewska was ranked the 7th in jumps off tower. The list of the best results in women’s swimming in 1932 was also published.⁷⁷ As far as this statistics was concerned the best female swimmers were: Mirosława Kratochwilówna (SSC Warsaw) in the competition of 100 m freestyle (1 min. 19.2 sec.), in the 200 m freestyle race (3 min. 02.9 sec.), in the 400 m freestyle race (6 min. 46.2 sec.), in the 1500 m freestyle race (29 min. 14.0 sec); the best female swimmer in the breaststroke style was Aniela Jarkulisz (Giszowiec) in the 100 m race (1 min. 35.8 sec.), in the 200 m race (3 min. 25.0 sec.); Renata Morawska (“Delfin” Warsaw) in the 100 m backstroke race (1 min. 40.5 sec).

Table no. 1. Development of sports results in women's swimming in Poland in the years 1923–1932.

		1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
100 m freestyle	I average	2.03.4	1.50.5	1.48.1	1.47.4	1.42.6	1.33.5	1.31.0	1.28.0	1.21.9	1.19.2
	result						1.39.1	1.33.6	1.33.9	1.30.6	1.30.9
	X result						1.44.0	1.40.0	1.39.9	1.36.4	1.36.4
400 m freestyle	I average	9.13.6	8.55.7	8.22.1	8.16.2	7.54.6	7.40.7	7.42.0	7.13.3	7.10.0	6.46.2
	result						8.06.9	8.07.3	7.47.1	7.29.7	7.46.6
	X result						8.34.3	8.40.5	8.19.0	7.59.8	8.17.0
1500 m freestyle	I average	—	36.55.7	32.27.6	33.17.9	32.50.5	30.46.1	31.07.8	30.52.8	29.12.8	29.14.0
	result						35.19.4	33.14.5	32.45.5	31.43.7	32.32.9
	X result						42.14.8	34.46.5	34.54.4	34.30.6	34.47.6
200 m breast-stroke	I average	—	4.15.4	3.57.8	3.55.2	3.42.6	3.40.6	3.33.6	3.26.6	3.26.2	3.26.0
	result						4.03.5	3.50.4	3.40.2	3.40.2	3.38.6
	X result						4.26.4	4.03.4	3.58.2	3.57.2	3.47.4
100 m back-stroke	I average	—	—	1.52.2	1.55.4	1.48.4	1.46.0	1.38.4	1.37.3	1.35.2	1.40.5
	result						1.53.0	1.55.5	1.50.5	1.46.0	1.46.7
	X result						2.06.7	2.09.0	2.01.6	1.52.0	1.50.7

Source: T. Semadeni, *Druga “piatiletka” pływaków* [The Second “Piatiletka” of Swimmers], “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 16, p. 5.

⁷⁴ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 12, p. 3.

⁷⁵ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 16, p. 2.

⁷⁶ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 5, p. 3.

⁷⁷ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 5, p. 4.

During the Warsaw Championships in swimming, held at the beginning of July 1933, one Polish record in swimming was beaten⁷⁸. Female swimmers of "Legia" Warsaw established a Polish (club) record in the 5 × 50 m freestyle relay in 3 min. 34.8 sec. Among others, championships of Cracow, Łódź and Silesia districts took place⁷⁹.

Polish Championship in swimming were held in August 1933 in Cracow⁸⁰. In women's competitions the following female competitors became Polish champions: M. Kratochwilówna (SSC Warsaw) in the 100 m freestyle race (1 min. 21.8 sec.), and in the 400 m freestyle race (6 min. 54.6 sec.), Fritschówna (Giszowiec-Nikiszowiec Swimming Society – GNSS) in the 100 m breaststroke race (1 min. 35.2 sec.), and in the 200 m breaststroke race (3 min. 34.5 sec.), Szczerba ("Pogoń" Lviv) in the 100 m backstroke race (1 min. 40.2 sec.); in the 3 × 100 m medley relay Swimming Club (SC) Siemianowice (Wąsikówna, Gwoździówna, Arndtówna) – 4 min. 57.7 sec.⁸¹. The results obtained by the best female swimmers during the Polish Championships deviated from the records of Poland (Table 1).

On 26–27 August 1933 a swimming match (held every year) between the national teams of Czechoslovakia and Poland was held⁸². In women's competition Poles were the winners in two competitions: Lotta Klaus took the 1st place in jumps off springboard and jumps off tower. Other swimmers gave a very good performance. Mirosława Kratochwilówna took the 2nd place in the 400 m freestyle race with the result better than the Polish record (6 min. 35.0 sec.), in the 100 m freestyle race with a good result (1 min. 20.0 sec.); Renata Morawska took the 2nd place in the 100 m backstroke race (1 min. 39.8 sec.); Kokalij-Kowalewska was ranked the 2nd in jumps off tower⁸³.

As soon as in 1933, Central Women's Shooting Competition was held⁸⁴. In particular events: in individual competition – Mickiewicz (Women's Military Training Organization – WMTO) Biała Podlaska) in the competition of selected guns at the distance of 50 m, Strzezińska (Legia Warsaw) in the competition of military pistol at the distance of 20 m; in the team competition, the challenge Marshal Józef Piłsudski prize, the prize of "President Mościcki's Wife" and the Women's Championship of Warsaw were awarded to the Women's Shooting Club (WSC) Warsaw (Donderowicz, Świstak, M. Witek and Ziółkowska), the

⁷⁸ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 53, p. 2.

⁷⁹ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 55, p. 4; 1933, no. 57, p. 4; 1933, no. 58, p. 4.

⁸⁰ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 65, p. 2.

⁸¹ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 65, p. 2; 1933, no. 66, p. 2.

⁸² T. Semadeni, *Dwudniowy mecz Polaków z Czechami w pływaniu [Two-Day Match Of Poles And Czechs In Swimming]*, "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 69, p. 3. In each competition two sports people from each country participated.

⁸³ Ibidem.

⁸⁴ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 25, p. 5.

challenge prize of the State Office of Physical Education and Military Training (SOPEMT) – WMTO Grodno⁸⁵. In total classification (for particular events) the winner was Strzemińska and in team competition WSC Warsaw. In archery team competition of shooting at the distance of 15 m, the 1st place was taken by WSC Warsaw.

Women competed in foil, one of the competitions in fencing. The Silesia female champion in foil was Helena Jeziorska, the title of vice-champion went to Malczykówna, while Stanoszkówna was ranked the 3rd (vice-champion of Poland from 1932)⁸⁶. Women's Polish Championships in fencing took place on 29 April 1933 in Katowice⁸⁷. The event was attended by 15 female foilists⁸⁸. The Champion of Poland was Gertruda Rowecka (SSC Poznań), ahead of Maria Lange "Lanzanka" (SSC Poznań) and Abramowiczówna⁸⁹.

Women successfully played tennis. The unquestionable best Polish female tennis player was Jadwiga Jędrzejowska. One of J. Jędrzejowska's coaches was Hieron – the tennis player's tutor on the courts of the Queens Club in London⁹⁰. In the match played in Copenhagen on 10 February 1933 Denmark: Warsaw, J. Jędrzejowska won in three singles and in one match in mixed games⁹¹. In March 1933 J. Jędrzejowska won tennis tournaments in London, beating, among others the Englishwomen: Harvey, Mudford King and Stammers⁹². J. Jędrzejowska's stay in London was financed from the funds of diplomatic missions in Great Britain and funds of SSC Cracow and the Polish Lawn-Tennis Association – PLTA⁹³. Another success was achieved by J. Jędrzejowska at the tournament in Vienna in May 1933, where not until the finals did she lose to Jacobs (6:8, 6:8)⁹⁴. J. Jędrzejowska was the only Polish woman playing in the Wimbledon tournament. In 1933 she was among the eight seeded female tennis players⁹⁵. In the 1st round she beat Mc Lean (6:0, 6:2), only to sensationally lose to Horn (3:6, 3:6) in the next one⁹⁶.

W. Dubieńska was successful on the courts abroad. In May 1933 at the tournament in Riga she lost in the final game of singles to a German Carnatz and in

⁸⁵ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 25, p. 5.

⁸⁶ Ibidem.

⁸⁷ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 28, p. 2.

⁸⁸ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 35, p. 2.

⁸⁹ Ibidem. The consecutive places were taken by: Stanoszkówna, Krokowska, H. Jeziorska (Police Sports Club – PSC Katowice) and Godzielińska (GS "Sokół" Macierz Lviv). Gertruda Rowecka for the second time won the title of the Polish champion. For the first time in 1931.

⁹⁰ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 21, p. 5.

⁹¹ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 13, p. 3.

⁹² "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 22, p. 4; 1933, no. 25, pp. 1–2; 1933, no. 26, p. 1.

⁹³ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 26, p. 2.

⁹⁴ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 39, p. 3.

⁹⁵ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 50, p. 1.

⁹⁶ "Przegląd Sportowy" [Sports Review] 1933, no. 52, p. 4.

the final mixed game together with J. Stolarow, they lost to the pair of Carnatz and Gotschewsky⁹⁷. In June, 1933 at the tournament in Tallinn, W. Dubieńska advanced to the finals by beating Hesse. In the final, she lost to Estonian Nümmik⁹⁸. In the mixed game, with Wittman as her partner, they beat Hesse and Gotschewsky in the final. W. Dubieńska had a successful performance in July 1933 at the International Championships of Latvia in Riga, winning in the final game of singles (together with Wittman) and advancing in the mixed game to the finals⁹⁹.

The most important tennis event played in August 1933 in Katowice was Polish Championships¹⁰⁰. In the final game of singles the favourite J. Jędrzejowska beat Dubieńska (6:2, 6:2); in the final of doubles J. Jędrzejowska and W. Dubieńska beat G. Volkmer and Stephan (8:6, 6:2); in the final of mixed game J. Jędrzejowska and I. Tłoczyński beat the pair of G. Volkmer and Hebda¹⁰¹. The Championships confirmed that its best female tennis player was J. Jędrzejowska. J. Jędrzejowska was successful again at the International Championships of Poland held in September 1933. In the final of singles she beat the female tennis player of Czechoslovakia - Merhautova (6:2, 6:4); in the final of doubles, with W. Dubieńska they beat G. Volkmer and Stephen; in the final of mixed game, with I. Tłoczyński they beat Merhautova and Malecek (6:4, 6:1)¹⁰².

The Polish Lawn-Tennis Association released classification lists for 1933¹⁰³. In the first place on the list was J. Jędrzejowska, the 2nd- W. Dubieńska, the 3rd – Adela Pozowska, the 4th – Elżbieta Stephen, the 5th – Elżbieta Lilpopówna, the 6th – M. Orzechowska, the 7th – Antonina Neumanówna, the 8th – M. Boniecka and the 9th – Maria Weleszczuk.

“Przegląd Sportowy” published information on the participation of women in table tennis competitions. In the championships of Pomerania the winner was Molska (BCFR) ahead of Suszczanka (Economic Secondary School in Bydgoszcz) and Czarnecka (BCFR)¹⁰⁴. The female champion of Łódź – Berkenwald played table tennis matches in Łódź, beating Sienkiewicz (OKS Warsaw) twice and winning and losing with Wenclówna (Workers’ Sports Club – WSC “Skra” Warsaw)¹⁰⁵.

⁹⁷ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 43, p. 2.

⁹⁸ W. Dubieńska, *Sukcesy rakiet polskich w Tallinie* [Successes Of Polish Rockets In Tallinn], “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 48, p. 2.

⁹⁹ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 57, p. 1; 1933, no. 58, p. 1.

¹⁰⁰ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 66, p. 4.

¹⁰¹ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 67, p. 2; L. Tetział, *Mistrzostwa tenisowe Polski na kortach Katowic* [Polish Tennis Championships On The Courts Of Katowice], “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 675.

¹⁰² “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1930, no. 73, p. 3; 1933, no. 74 p. 4.

¹⁰³ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 87, p. 2.

¹⁰⁴ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 16, p. 2.

¹⁰⁵ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 21, p. 2.

Another sports discipline developed by women was rowing. On the Trakai Lake near Vilnius rowing regatta was held, in which, apart from the home team, Latvians, and rowers from Grodno, Cracow and Warsaw took part¹⁰⁶. In the women's individual events the winners were: in junior quad sculls – SSC Vilnius; in junior single sculls – Plewak (WKS Vilnius); in women's semi-racing quad sculls – SSC Vilnius; in women's quad sculls – WCFR Warsaw; in women's single sculls – Plewak (WKS Vilnius) ahead of Kosciakiewicz (Grodno). In September 1933 rowing regatta in Warsaw was held¹⁰⁷. The women's crew of Postal SC won the competition of women's semi-racing quad sculls, while in the competition of women's quad sculls for the championship of Warsaw the winners were Female Rowers of WCFR.

The Maccabi Games in summer sports was scheduled to be held in Prague on 20–27 August 1933¹⁰⁸. Before the competition members of the national Polish team attended sports camps. The following female athletes, among others, were qualified to participate in the camps: M. Freiwald, Gottlieb, Metzendorf (“Maccabi” Cracow), Szönmanówna (“Maccabi” Bielsko), Nirenberżanka (“Maccabi” Krolewska Huta); gymnasts: Jackierówna (“Maccabi” Bielsko) and Hojnar, Brandes, Gelbharówna (“Maccabi” Sosnowiec)¹⁰⁹. The preparations of female members of the Polish national team ended successfully during the competition in Prague¹¹⁰. In track and field events, the first three places in the 100 m run were taken by women of the Polish national team: Gottlieb (13.2 sec.), M. Freiwald (13.4 sec.), Glasner (13.5 sec.); M. Freiwald won in high jump (134 cm) and in long jump (4.93 m).

In the rating of “Sports Review” readers for “10 Best Sports People of Poland” for 1932, the winner was S. Walasiewicz (47653 points)¹¹¹. The top “ten” included three more women; 3rd place went to Jadwiga Wajs (38511 points), 7th – Jadwiga Jędrzejowska (14311 points), 10th – Zofia Nehring (6644 points). Mirosława Kratochwilówna was ranked the 17th, while Lotta Klaus took the 25th place with Felicja Schabińska in the 29th position. The Grand Honorary Sporting Award (GHSA) for 1932 was given to S. Walasiewicz¹¹². In the years 1927–1928 GHSA was awarded to Halina Konopacka.

“Przegląd Sportowy” popularized women's sport in Poland through reports, materials and articles concerning conditions for women's sport, women's sports

¹⁰⁶ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 55, p. 6.

¹⁰⁷ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 75, p. 6.

¹⁰⁸ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 60, p. 4.

¹⁰⁹ M. Aleksandrowicz, *U progu II-ej Makabiady* [On The Eve Of The 2nd Maccabi Games], “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 64, p. 5.

¹¹⁰ A. Aleksandrowicz, *Triumfy Polaków na Makabiadzie* [Triumphs Of Poles In The Maccabi Games], “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 69, p. 2.

¹¹¹ “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 8, p. 2.

¹¹² “Przegląd Sportowy” [Sports Review] 1933, no. 14, p. 4; 1933, no. 23, p. 2.

competition and achievements. Women were active in the organizational structures of sport in Poland. The most popular sports disciplines practised by women in Poland in the period discussed were sports games and athletics. Women also practised other sports disciplines, among others, canoeing, archery, skating, skiing, swimming, tobogganing, fencing, tennis, table tennis and rowing. They participated in competitions in these sports fields, starting from local competitions, to regional, all-Poland and international competitions. In the period discussed women's sports performance improved slightly. Polish women were most successful in the international arena in athletics, archery, skiing, tennis and speed skating. These successes were related to the development of sporting contacts of Polish female representatives in the international arena as well as the activities of the International Women's Sports Federation. The Federation worked for the development and promotion of physical activity among women.

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Sport kobiet w Polsce w świetle czasopisma „Przegląd Sportowy” (1933)

Streszczenie

W pracy przedstawiono sport kobiet w Polsce w świetle czasopisma „Przegląd Sportowy”, z 1933 r. „Przegląd Sportowy” popularyzował sport kobiet w Polsce poprzez doniesienia, materiały i artykuły dotyczące uwarunkowań sportu kobiet, współzawodnictwa sportowego oraz osiągnięć sportowych kobiet. Kobiety działały w strukturach organizacyjnych sportu w Polsce. Najpowszechniej uprawianymi dyscyplinami sportu przez kobiety w Polsce w omawianym okresie były gry sportowe i lekkoatletyka. Panie uprawiały również inne dziedziny sportu, m.in. łucznicstwo, łyżwiarstwo, narciarstwo, pływanie, saneczkarstwo, szermierkę, tenis i wioślarstwo. Największe sukcesy na arenie międzynarodowej osiągały w lekkoatletyce, łucznictwie, tenisie i łyżwiarstwie szybkim.

Słowa kluczowe: kobiety, sport, czasopismo „Przegląd Sportowy”, Polska, 1933 r.